**Quiz 2**

Question 1

The Glorious Revolution of 1688:

 temporarily abolished the monarchy

 resulted in the execution of Charles I

 ended with the death of Oliver Cromwell

 delayed the American Revolution

 increased the power of Parliament

Question 2

For the English preparing to colonize America, one model of settlement was provided by their country’s prior experience in:

 Iceland

 the Canary Islands

 Africa

 Ireland

 Scotland

Question 3

The stockholders who invested in the Virginia Company were motivated primarily by:

 religion

 a spirit of adventure

 curiosity about the New World

 financial profit

 personal loyalty to James I

Question 4

One outstanding characteristic of Jamestown in its initial years was:

 the high mortality rate among its settlers

 the high percentage of slaves in its population

 the absence of effective leaders

 the influence of women in its government

 complete freedom of religion

Question 5

The Jamestown colony finally attained a measure of prosperity from:

 land sales

 trade with Spanish Florida

 trade with Indians

 gold discoveries

 tobacco

Question 6

The headright system adopted for the Virginia colony consisted of:

 “selling” wives to single male settlers

 auctioning black slaves to settlers

 giving free land in return for five years of military service

 giving fifty acres of land to anyone who would transport himself to the colony and fifty more for any servants he might bring

 giving free land to all servants who came to the colony

Question 7

Bacon’s Rebellion:

 resulted from changes in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina that discriminated against Puritans

 forced Governor Berkeley to abandon the colony and return to England

 sought to make Virginia independent of England

 brought indentured servants and small farmers together against the colony’s rich planters and political leaders

 had the support of nearby Indian tribes

Question 8

Maryland was established in 1634 as a refuge for:

 debtors

 Puritans

 Anglicans

 ex-convicts

 English Catholics

Question 9

The early settlers of New England differed from those of the Chesapeake by being primarily:

 middle class

 Protestant

 English

 male

 white

Question 10

When Massachusetts leader John Winthrop spoke of “a city upon a hill,” he was referring to that colony’s desire to:

 serve as a model Christian community

 become independent of England

 convert the Indians to Christianity

 be financially successful

 establish an ideal government

Question 11

Anne Hutchinson was kicked out of Massachusetts for:

 challenging the authority of male ministers

 believing good works would earn a place in heaven

 championing equal rights for women

 insufficient knowledge of the Bible

 refusing to uphold the Sabbath

Question 12

Roger Williams founded Rhode Island after he:

 had been banished from Massachusetts for his religious opinions

 devoted himself to converting the Indians

 discovered it had the best farmland in New England

 decided he was no longer a Christian

 led a rebellion against the government of Massachusetts

Question 13

The English Civil War affected the American colonies by:

 permitting the colonies to essentially govern themselves

 placing members of Oliver Cromwell’s family as colonial governors

 devastating the Native American culture in New England

 requiring Puritanism to be adopted in every colony

 allowing them to pledge their loyalty to Spain during the crisis

Question 14

The colony of Pennsylvania was:

 governed by Quaker ministers

 open to all religious believers

 based upon lands seized from the Indians

 considered part of New England

 populated solely by the English

Question 15

By the early eighteenth century, the English colonies in North America:

 extended beyond the Appalachians

 had eliminated their French and Spanish rivals

 were on the verge of independence from England

 remained tiny outposts of civilization

 were the most populous and prosperous on the continent

Question 16

Benjamin Franklin believed a major reason for colonial population growth was:

 government bounties for large families

 an abundance of cheap land

 couples marrying later than in Europe

 English immunity to contagious diseases

 rapid advances in medical science

Question 17

Throughout the colonies, husbands expected what from their wives?

 instruction in religion and morality

 submission to their authority

 romantic love as the basis of marriage

 toleration of sex outside of marriage

 an equal partnership in managing the household

Question 18

The success of rice as a perfect crop for South Carolina was helped by:

 plentiful labor and land in the colony

 the creation of irrigation systems that allowed laborers to flood and drain the fields

 the lack of rain in the region

 the minimal amount of labor it required

 the native population’s willingness to work in the fields

Question 19

Early settlers of Puritan New England typically lived:

 in harmony with the local Indian tribes

 in a religiously tolerant society

 in communities where church and state were not separate

 in communities loyal to the Church of England

 on large farms

Question 20

Which of the following spurred shipbuilding in New England?

 southern purchases of New England–made ships

 the region’s extensive forests

 the growing American navy

 the need for transporting southern cotton

 the abundance of fish and whales off its coast

Question 21

New England was settled by:

 a joint-stock company

 the king and his family

 military officers

 religious fundamentalists

 ex-convicts and debtors

Question 22

The best explanation for the Salem witch craze is:

 the low rate of literacy among the villagers

 natural hallucinogens in the local water supply

 the presence of real witches in Salem Village

 the playacting and false accusations of teenage girls

 social division and anxieties within the village

Question 23

Which of the following was NOT a major immigrant group to Pennsylvania?

 Quakers

 Germans

 Puritans

 Mennonites

 Scots-Irish

Question 24

Slave codes:

 outlined the local laws that governed slave life and ownership

 were universal rules that applied to all slave owners regardless of colony

 outlined the kinds of work slaves could do in certain geographic areas

 guaranteed slaves the right to worship weekly

 helped potential runaways plan their escapes

Question 25

Legally speaking, slaves were:

 largely Christian

 necessary for economic success

 contracted workers

 unfree laborers

 property

Question 26

Slaves who lived in northern colonies:

 were forced to become Puritans

 usually possessed a trade or special skill

 usually lived and worked in cities and towns

 were agricultural laborers like those in the South

 enjoyed more humane treatment than those in the Chesapeake

Question 27

Benjamin Franklin emphasized the Enlightenment in his:

 rise from poverty to riches

 denial of God’s existence

 work as a printer and publisher

 passion for science and experimentation

 scandalous sex life

Question 28

The Great Awakening developed in reaction to the:

 Deism and skepticism associated with the Enlightenment

 increasing role of emotionalism in religion

 tendency of the Enlightenment to place great emphasis on formal religion

 increasing education and sophistication of backwoods settlers

 attempt of British officials to regulate colonial churches

Question 29

Jonathan Edwards’s famous sermon, “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,” described:

 the possibility of universal salvation

 the beauty of God’s creation

 God’s desire that Americans economically prosper

 the gruesome reality of hell

 a distant and uncaring God

Question 30

New Lights differed from Old Lights by:

 their readiness to approach their religious conflict as open warfare

 discounting the element of choice in a person’s faith

 promising to reinforce traditional Puritanism

 incorporating democracy and emotionalism into faith

 including elements like choir in church services